UNITED NATIONS

A

General Assembly

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A/52/L.57
1 December 1997

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Fifty-second session
Agenda item 20 (d)

STRENGTHENING OF THE COORDINATION OF HUMANITARIAN AND DISASTER RELIEF ASSISTANCE OF THE UNITED NATIONS, INCLUDING SPECIAL ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE: ASSISTANCE TO THE PALESTINIAN PEOPLE

Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, Sweden and United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland: draft resolution

Assistance to the Palestinian people

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 51/150 of 13 December 1996,

Recalling also previous resolutions on the question,

Welcoming the signing of the Declaration of Principles on Interim Self-Government Arrangements of 1993 between the Government of Israel and the Palestine Liberation Organization, the representative of the Palestinian people,[1] as well as the signing of the subsequent implementation agreements, including the Interim Agreement on the West Bank and the Gaza Strip of 1995,

Gravely concerned about the difficult economic and employment conditions facing the Palestinian people throughout the occupied territory,

Conscious of the urgent need for improvement in the economic and social infrastructure of the occupied territory and the living conditions of the Palestinian people,

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[1] A/48/486-S/26560, annex; see Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-eighth Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1993, document S/26560.

Aware that development is difficult under occupation and best promoted in circumstances of peace and stability,

Noting, in the light of recent developments in the peace process, the great economic and social challenges facing the Palestinian people and their leadership,

Conscious of the urgent necessity for international assistance to the Palestinian people, taking into account the Palestinian priorities,

Noting the convening of the United Nations Seminar on Assistance to the Palestinian People, "Palestinian Human Development Needs",[2] held at Amman from 20 to 22 May 1997,

Stressing the need for the full engagement of the United Nations in the process of building Palestinian institutions and in providing broad assistance to the Palestinian people, including assistance in the fields of elections, police training and public administration,

Noting the appointment by the Secretary-General in June 1994 of the United Nations Special Coordinator in the Occupied Territories,

Welcoming the results of the Conference to support Middle East Peace, convened in Washington, D.C., on 1 October 1993, and the establishment of the Ad Hoc Liaison Committee and the work being done by the World Bank as its secretariat, as well as the establishment of the consultative group,

Welcoming also the establishment by the Ad Hoc Liaison Committee of the Joint Liaison Committee, which provides a forum in which economic policy and practical matters related to donor assistance are discussed with the Palestinian Authority,

Welcoming further the meeting of the consultative group in Paris on 19 and 20 November 1996, at which the proposed programme of United Nations assistance for 1997 was presented to the donor community,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General,[1]

1. Takes note of the report of the Secretary-General;[1]

2. Expresses its appreciation to the Secretary-General for his rapid response and efforts regarding assistance to the Palestinian people;

3. Also expresses its appreciation to the Member States, United Nations bodies and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations that have provided and continue to provide assistance to the Palestinian people;

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[2] A/52/179-E/1997/76.

[1] A/52/159-E/1997/69.

4. Stresses the importance of the work done by the United Nations Special Coordinator in the Occupied Territories and of the steps taken under the auspices of the Secretary-General to ensure the achievement of a coordinated mechanism for United Nations activities throughout the occupied territories;

5. Urges Member States, international financial institutions of the United Nations system, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and regional and interregional organizations to extend, as rapidly and as generously as possible, economic and social assistance to the Palestinian people in order to assist in the development of the West Bank and Gaza, and to do so in close cooperation with the Palestine Liberation Organization and through official Palestinian institutions;

6. Calls upon relevant organizations and agencies of the United Nations system to intensify their assistance in response to the urgent needs of the Palestinian people in accordance with the Palestinian priorities set forth by the Palestinian Authority, with emphasis on national execution and capacity-building;

7. Urges Member States to open their markets to exports from the West Bank and Gaza and on the most favourable terms, consistent with appropriate trading rules;

8. Calls upon the international donor community to expedite the delivery of pledged assistance to the Palestinian people to meet their urgent needs;

9. Requests the Secretary-General to submit a report to the General Assembly at its fifty-third session, through the Economic and Social Council, on the implementation of the present resolution, containing:

(a) An assessment of the assistance actually received by the Palestinian people;

(b) An assessment of the needs still unmet and specific proposals for responding effectively to them;

10. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its fifty-third session, under the item entitled "Strengthening of the coordination of humanitarian and disaster relief assistance of the United Nations, including special economic assistance", the sub-item entitled "Assistance to the Palestinian people".

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Agenda item 20 (d)

STRENGTHENING OF THE COORDINATION OF HUMANITARIAN AND DISASTER RELIEF ASSISTANCE OF THE UNITED NATIONS, INCLUDING SPECIAL ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE: ASSISTANCE TO THE PALESTINIAN PEOPLE

Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, Sweden and United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland:

revised draft resolution

Assistance to the Palestinian people

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 51/150 of 13 December 1996,

Recalling also previous resolutions on the question,

Welcoming the signing of the Declaration of Principles on Interim Self-Government Arrangements of 1993 between the Government of Israel and the Palestine Liberation Organization, the representative of the Palestinian people,[1] as well as the signing of the subsequent implementation agreements, including the Interim Agreement on the West Bank and the Gaza Strip of 1995,

Gravely concerned about the difficult economic and employment conditions facing the Palestinian people throughout the occupied territory,

Conscious of the urgent need for improvement in the economic and social infrastructure of the occupied territory and the living conditions of the Palestinian people,

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[1] A/48/486-S/26560, annex; see Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-eighth Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1993, document S/26560.

Aware that development is difficult under occupation and best promoted in circumstances of peace and stability,

Noting, in the light of recent developments in the peace process, the great economic and social challenges facing the Palestinian people and their leadership,

Conscious of the urgent necessity for international assistance to the Palestinian people, taking into account the Palestinian priorities,

Noting the convening of the United Nations Seminar on Assistance to the Palestinian People, "Palestinian Human Development Needs",[2] held at Amman from 20 to 22 May 1997,

Stressing the need for the full engagement of the United Nations in the process of building Palestinian institutions and in providing broad assistance to the Palestinian people, including assistance in the fields of elections, police training and public administration,

Noting the appointment by the Secretary-General in June 1994 of the United Nations Special Coordinator in the Occupied Territories,

Welcoming the results of the Conference to support Middle East Peace, convened in Washington, D.C., on 1 October 1993, and the establishment of the Ad Hoc Liaison Committee and the work being done by the World Bank as its secretariat, as well as the establishment of the consultative group,

Welcoming also the establishment by the Ad Hoc Liaison Committee of the Joint Liaison Committee, which provides a forum in which economic policy and practical matters related to donor assistance are discussed with the Palestinian Authority,

Welcoming further the meeting of the consultative group in Paris on 19 and 20 November 1996, at which the proposed programme of United Nations assistance for 1997 was presented to the donor community,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General,[3]

1. Takes note of the report of the Secretary-General;[3]

2. Expresses its appreciation to the Secretary-General for his rapid response and efforts regarding assistance to the Palestinian people;

3. Also expresses its appreciation to the Member States, United Nations bodies and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations that have provided and continue to provide assistance to the Palestinian people;

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[2] A/52/179-E/1997/76.

[3] A/52/159-E/1997/69.

4. Stresses the importance of the work done by the United Nations Special Coordinator in the Occupied Territories and of the steps taken under the auspices of the Secretary-General to ensure the achievement of a coordinated mechanism for United Nations activities throughout the occupied territories;

5. Urges Member States, international financial institutions of the United Nations system, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and regional and interregional organizations to extend, as rapidly and as generously as possible, economic and social assistance to the Palestinian people in order to assist in the development of the West Bank and Gaza, and to do so in close cooperation with the Palestine Liberation Organization and through official Palestinian institutions;

6. Calls upon relevant organizations and agencies of the United Nations system to intensify their assistance in response to the urgent needs of the Palestinian people in accordance with the Palestinian priorities set forth by the Palestinian Authority, with emphasis on national execution and capacity-building;

7. Urges Member States to open their markets to exports from the West Bank and Gaza and on the most favourable terms, consistent with appropriate trading rules;

8. Calls upon the international donor community to expedite the delivery of pledged assistance to the Palestinian people to meet their urgent needs;

9. Suggests the convening in 1998 of a United Nations-sponsored seminar on the Palestinian economy;

10. Requests the Secretary-General to submit a report to the General Assembly at its fifty-third session, through the Economic and Social Council, on the implementation of the present resolution, containing:

(a) An assessment of the assistance actually received by the Palestinian people;

(b) An assessment of the needs still unmet and specific proposals for responding effectively to them;

11. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its fifty-third session, under the item entitled "Strengthening of the coordination of humanitarian and disaster relief assistance of the United Nations, including special economic assistance", the sub-item entitled "Assistance to the Palestinian people".

UNITED
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General Assembly

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Fifty-second session
Agenda item 20 (d)

STRENGTHENING OF THE COORDINATION OF HUMANITARIAN AND DISASTER RELIEF ASSISTANCE OF THE UNITED NATIONS, INCLUDING SPECIAL ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE: ASSISTANCE TO THE PALESTINIAN PEOPLE

Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, Sweden and United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland: revised draft resolution

Assistance to the Palestinian people

Addendum

Add the following countries to the list of sponsors of the draft resolution:

India, Indonesia and Norway

97-37415 (E) 191297

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General Assembly

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A/52/L.58
4 December 1997
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: FRENCH

Fifty-second session
Agenda item 20 (b)

STRENGTHENING OF THE COORDINATION OF HUMANITARIAN AND DISASTER RELIEF ASSISTANCE OF THE UNITED NATIONS, INCLUDING SPECIAL ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE: SPECIAL ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE TO INDIVIDUAL COUNTRIES OR REGIONS

Andorra, Burundi, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cyprus, Djibouti, Egypt, France, Gabon, Greece, Guinea, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Mauritania, Morocco, Niger, Oman, Papua New Guinea, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates, Viet Nam and Yemen: draft resolution

Assistance for the construction and development of Djibouti

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 51/30 E of 5 December 1996 and its previous resolutions on economic assistance to Djibouti,

Recalling also the Paris Declaration and the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the 1990s,[1] adopted by the Second United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries on 14 September 1990, as well as the mutual commitments undertaken on that occasion and the importance attached to the follow-up to that Conference,

Noting that the economic and social development efforts of Djibouti are constrained by the extremes of the local climate, in particular cyclical droughts and torrential rains and floods such as those that occurred in 1989, 1994 and, more recently, in October and November 1997, and that the implementation of reconstruction and development programmes, as well as of the

[1] A/CONF.149/18, part one.

97-34447 (E) 021297 021297

/...

demobilization programme, requires the deployment of substantial resources which exceed the real capacity of the country,

Conscious that Djibouti is included in the list of least developed countries and that it is ranked 162nd out of the 175 countries studied in the Human Development Report 1997,

Noting also that the situation in Djibouti has been made worse by the deteriorating situation in the Horn of Africa and in particular in Somalia, and noting the presence of tens of thousands of refugees and persons displaced from their countries, which has, on the one hand, placed serious strains on the fragile economic, social and administrative infrastructure of Djibouti and, on the other, caused serious security problems in the country,

Noting also with concern that a number of priority projects have been suspended because of the decline in financial resources and because of the devastating effects of the incessant conflicts in the region, including the destructive and continuing crisis in Somalia,

Emphasizing that there is an urgent need to provide financial support in the areas of demobilization, reconstruction and rehabilitation of the regions affected by the civil strife, with a view to strengthening peace and stability in the country,

Noting with satisfaction that the Government of Djibouti has begun to implement the structural adjustment programme, and convinced of the necessity to support that financial recovery programme and to take effective measures to alleviate the consequences, in particular the social consequences, of that adjustment policy, which is in the course of implementation in order that the country may achieve lasting economic results,

Noting with gratitude the support provided to relief and rehabilitation operations by various countries and by intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General,[2]

1. Declares its solidarity with the Government and people of Djibouti, who continue to face critical challenges owing, in particular, to the scarcity of natural resources and the continuing critical situation in the Horn of Africa, especially in Somalia;

2. Welcomes the implementation by the Government of Djibouti of the structural adjustment programme and, in that context, appeals to all Governments, international financial institutions, the specialized agencies of the United Nations system and non-governmental organizations to respond in an appropriate manner, as a matter of urgency, to the financial and material needs of the country;

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[2] A/52/434.

3. Expresses its gratitude to the States and international intergovernmental organizations which pledged to provide financial and material assistance at the round table on Djibouti which was held in Geneva on 29 and 30 May 1997;

4. Considers that implementation of the demobilization programme and of the national rehabilitation plan and reinforcement of democratic institutions require appropriate assistance in the form of financial and material support;

5. Expresses its appreciation to the Secretary-General for his efforts to make the international community aware of the difficulties faced by Djibouti;

6. Requests the Secretary-General to continue, in close cooperation with the Government of Djibouti, his efforts to mobilize the resources necessary for an effective programme of financial, technical and material assistance to Djibouti;

7. Also requests the Secretary-General to prepare a study of the progress made with regard to economic assistance to Djibouti, in time for the question to be considered by the General Assembly at its fifty-third session.

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Agenda item 20 (b)

STRENGTHENING OF THE COORDINATION OF HUMANITARIAN AND DISASTER RELIEF ASSISTANCE OF THE UNITED NATIONS, INCLUDING SPECIAL ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE: SPECIAL ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE TO INDIVIDUAL COUNTRIES OR REGIONS

Andorra, Burundi, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cyprus, Djibouti, Egypt, France, Gabon, Greece, Guinea, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Mauritania, Morocco, Niger, Oman, Papua New Guinea, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates, Viet Nam and Yemen: revised draft resolution

Assistance for the reconstruction and development of Djibouti

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 51/30 E of 5 December 1996 and its previous resolutions on economic assistance to Djibouti,

Recalling also the Paris Declaration and the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the 1990s,[1] adopted by the Second United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries on 14 September 1990, as well as the mutual commitments undertaken on that occasion and the importance attached to the follow-up to that Conference,

Noting that the economic and social development efforts of Djibouti are constrained by the extremes of the local climate, in particular cyclical droughts and torrential rains and floods such as those that occurred in 1989, 1994 and, more recently, in October and November 1997, and that the implementation of reconstruction and development programmes, as well as of the

[1] A/CONF.149/18, part one.

demobilization programme, requires the deployment of substantial resources which exceed the real capacity of the country,

Conscious that Djibouti is included in the list of least developed countries and that it is ranked 162nd out of the 175 countries studied in the Human Development Report 1997,

Noting also that the situation in Djibouti has been made worse by the deteriorating situation in the Horn of Africa and in particular in Somalia, and noting the presence of tens of thousands of refugees and persons displaced from their countries, which has placed serious strains on the fragile economic, social and administrative infrastructure of Djibouti and caused security problems in the country, in particular in the city of Djibouti,

Noting also with concern that a number of priority projects have been suspended because of the decline in financial resources and because of the devastating effects of the incessant conflicts in the region,

Emphasizing that there is an urgent need to provide financial support in the areas of demobilization, reconstruction and rehabilitation of the regions affected by the civil strife, with a view to strengthening peace and stability in the country,

Noting with satisfaction that the Government of Djibouti has begun to implement the structural adjustment programme, and convinced of the necessity to support that financial recovery programme and to take effective measures to alleviate the consequences, in particular the social consequences, of that adjustment policy, which is in the course of implementation in order that the country may achieve lasting economic results,

Noting with gratitude the support provided to relief and rehabilitation operations by various countries and by intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General,[2]

1. Declares its solidarity with the Government and people of Djibouti, who continue to face critical challenges owing, in particular, to the scarcity of natural resources and the continuing critical situation in the Horn of Africa, especially in Somalia;

2. Welcomes the implementation by the Government of Djibouti of the structural adjustment programme and, in that context, appeals to all Governments, international financial institutions, the specialized agencies of the United Nations system and non-governmental organizations to respond in an appropriate manner, as a matter of urgency, to the financial and material needs of the country;

---

[2] A/52/434.

3. Expresses its gratitude to the States and international intergovernmental organizations which pledged to provide financial and material assistance at the round table on Djibouti which was held in Geneva on 29 and 30 May 1997;

4. Considers that implementation of the demobilization programme and of the national rehabilitation plan and reinforcement of democratic institutions require appropriate assistance in the form of financial and material support;

5. Expresses its appreciation to the Secretary-General for his efforts to make the international community aware of the difficulties faced by Djibouti;

6. Requests the Secretary-General to continue, in close cooperation with the Government of Djibouti, his efforts to mobilize the resources necessary for an effective programme of financial, technical and material assistance to Djibouti;

7. Also requests the Secretary-General to prepare a study of the progress made with regard to economic assistance to Djibouti, in time for the question to be considered by the General Assembly at its fifty-third session.

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Agenda item 20 (b)

STRENGTHENING OF THE COORDINATION OF HUMANITARIAN AND DISASTER RELIEF ASSISTANCE OF THE UNITED NATIONS, INCLUDING SPECIAL ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE: SPECIAL ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE TO INDIVIDUAL COUNTRIES OR REGIONS

Andorra, Burundi, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cyprus, Djibouti, Egypt, France, Gabon, Greece, Guinea, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Mauritania, Morocco, Niger, Oman, Papua New Guinea, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates, Viet Nam and Yemen: revised draft resolution

Assistance for the reconstruction and development of Djibouti

Addendum

Add the following countries to the list of sponsors of the draft resolution:

Comoros and Pakistan

97-37379 (E) 181297

UNITED
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General Assembly

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A/52/L.59
2 December 1997

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Fifty-second session
Agenda item 36

QUESTION OF PALESTINE

Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, Sweden and United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland: amendment to draft resolution A/52/L.53

Delete existing operative paragraphs 1 and 2 and replace by the following:

1. Reaffirms the right of Palestine to participate as an observer in the session and work of the General Assembly and the international conferences convened under the auspices of the General Assembly or other organs of the United Nations;

2. Decides to review whether the rights currently enjoyed by Palestine are adequate to ensure its proper participation in the work of the General Assembly, its Main Committees and the international conferences convened under the auspices of the General Assembly or other organs of the United Nations;

3. Requests the Secretary-General to submit a report on this issue as soon as possible, and before the end of the fifty-second session of the General Assembly.

97-34551 (E) 021297

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Fifty-second session
Agenda item 20 (b)

STRENGTHENING OF THE COORDINATION OF HUMANITARIAN AND DISASTER RELIEF ASSISTANCE OF THE UNITED NATIONS, INCLUDING SPECIAL ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE: SPECIAL ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE TO INDIVIDUAL COUNTRIES OR REGIONS

China, Kuwait, Lesotho, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates and Yemen: draft resolution

Assistance for humanitarian relief and the economic and social rehabilitation of Somalia

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 43/206 of 20 December 1988, 44/178 of 19 December 1989, 45/229 of 21 December 1990, 46/176 of 19 December 1991, 47/160 of 18 December 1992, 48/201 of 21 December 1993, 49/21 L of 20 December 1994, 50/58 G of 20 December 1995 and 51/30 G of 13 December 1996 and the resolutions and decisions of the Economic and Social Council on emergency assistance to Somalia,

Recalling also Security Council resolution 733 (1992) of 23 January 1992 and all subsequent relevant resolutions, in which the Council, inter alia, urged all parties, movements and factions in Somalia to facilitate the efforts of the United Nations, its specialized agencies and humanitarian organizations to provide urgent humanitarian assistance to the affected population in Somalia and reiterated the call for the full respect of the security and safety of the personnel of those organizations and the guarantee of their complete freedom of movement in and around Mogadishu and other parts of Somalia,

Noting the cooperation between the United Nations, the Organization of African Unity, the League of Arab States, the European Union, the Organization of the Islamic Conference, the countries of the Intergovernmental Authority on

Development, the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries and others in their efforts to resolve the humanitarian, security and political crisis in Somalia,

Noting with appreciation the continued efforts made by the Secretary-General to assist the Somali people in their efforts to promote peace, stability and national reconciliation,

Noting with concern that the absence of central authority and effective civil institutions that characterizes Somalia continues to impede sustained comprehensive development and that, while the environment has become conducive to some reconstruction and development-oriented work in certain parts of the country, the humanitarian and security situation has remained fragile in other parts,

Deeply concerned that intermittent drought, and heavy rains which caused river flooding and consequent severe devastation, coupled with the dire economic situation and persistent civil conflict, have seriously impaired the traditional coping mechanisms of the people in some parts and have aggravated the increasingly fragile food security situation in Somalia, worsening the overall humanitarian situation,

Welcoming the joint strategy for efficient and targeted assistance and the framework for collaboration developed and adopted by the United Nations and non-governmental organizations, and reaffirming the importance it attaches to the need for effective coordination and cooperation among the United Nations agencies and their partners,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on assistance for humanitarian relief and the economic and social rehabilitation of Somalia,[1]

Deeply appreciative of the humanitarian assistance and rehabilitation support rendered by a number of States to alleviate the hardship and suffering of the affected Somali population,

Recognizing that, while the humanitarian situation remains fragile in some parts, there is a need to continue the ongoing rehabilitation and reconstruction process alongside the national reconciliation process, without prejudice to the provision of emergency relief assistance wherever and whenever required, as security allows,

Noting with appreciation the efforts of the United Nations system aiming at working directly with Somali communities, whenever possible, in the absence of a recognized national government, and welcoming the continuing focus of the United Nations, in partnership with Somali elders, other local leaders and skilled local counterparts at the grass-roots level, as well as non-governmental organizations, on a programme of assistance combining humanitarian and developmental approaches, given the varying conditions in different areas,

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[1] A/52/532.

Re-emphasizing the importance of the further implementation of its resolution 47/160 to rehabilitate basic social and economic services at local and regional levels throughout the country,

1. Expresses its gratitude to all States and the intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations that have responded to the appeals of the Secretary-General and others by extending assistance to Somalia;

2. Expresses its appreciation to the Secretary-General for his continuing and tireless efforts to mobilize assistance to the Somali people;

3. Welcomes the ongoing efforts of the United Nations, the Organization of African Unity, the League of Arab States, the European Union, the Organization of the Islamic Conference, the countries of the Intergovernmental Authority on Development, the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries and others to resolve the situation in Somalia;

4. Also welcomes the strategy of the United Nations focusing on the implementation of community-based interventions aimed at rebuilding local infrastructures and increasing the self-reliance of the local population, and the ongoing efforts by the United Nations agencies, their Somali counterparts and their partner organizations to establish and maintain close coordination and cooperation mechanisms available for the implementation of relief, rehabilitation and reconstruction programmes;

5. Emphasizes the principle that the Somali people, in particular at the local level, have the primary responsibility for their own development and for the sustainability of rehabilitation and reconstruction assistance programmes, and reaffirms the importance it attaches to the creation of workable arrangements for collaboration between the United Nations system and its partner organizations and their Somali counterparts for the effective execution of rehabilitation and development activities in those parts of the country where peace and security prevail;

6. Urges all States and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations concerned to continue the further implementation of its resolution 47/160 so as to assist the Somali people to embark on the rehabilitation of basic social and economic services, as well as institution-building aimed at the restoration of civil administration at the local level in all those parts of the country where peace and security prevail;

7. Appeals to all States and relevant intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to provide emergency disaster relief assistance, including food, medical and shelter supplies, as well as logistical support facilities to reach the segment of the population affected by the recent severe floods, to rescue those stranded by water and to curb the impact of potential health and economic consequences;

8. Also appeals to all the Somali parties concerned to seek peaceful means for resolving differences and to redouble their efforts to achieve national reconciliation that allows for transition from relief to reconstruction and development;

9. Calls upon all parties, movements and factions in Somalia to respect fully the security and safety of personnel of the United Nations and its specialized agencies and of non-governmental organizations, and to guarantee their complete freedom of movement throughout Somalia;

10. Calls upon the Secretary-General to continue to mobilize international humanitarian, rehabilitation and reconstruction assistance for Somalia;

11. Calls upon the international community to provide continuing and increased assistance in response to the United Nations Consolidated Inter-Agency Appeal for relief, rehabilitation and reconstruction assistance for Somalia covering the period from October 1997 to December 1998;

12. Requests the Secretary-General, in view of the critical situation in Somalia, to take all necessary measures for the implementation of the present resolution, and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its fifty-third session.

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Agenda item 20 (b)

STRENGTHENING OF THE COORDINATION OF HUMANITARIAN AND DISASTER RELIEF ASSISTANCE OF THE UNITED NATIONS, INCLUDING SPECIAL ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE: SPECIAL ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE TO INDIVIDUAL COUNTRIES OR REGIONS

China, Kuwait, Lesotho, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates and Yemen: draft resolution

Assistance for humanitarian relief and the economic and social rehabilitation of Somalia

Addendum

Add the following countries to the list of sponsors of the draft resolution:

Djibouti and Egypt

97-37385 (E) 181297

UNITED
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2 December 1997

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Agenda item 20 (b)

STRENGTHENING OF THE COORDINATION OF HUMANITARIAN AND DISASTER RELIEF ASSISTANCE OF THE UNITED NATIONS, INCLUDING SPECIAL ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE: SPECIAL ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE TO INDIVIDUAL COUNTRIES OR REGIONS

Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Ukraine and Uzbekistan: draft resolution

International cooperation and coordination for the human and ecological rehabilitation and economic development of the Semipalatinsk region of Kazakhstan

The General Assembly,

Recognizing that the Semipalatinsk nuclear testing ground, inherited by Kazakhstan and closed in 1991, has become a matter of serious concern for the people and Government of Kazakhstan with regard to its consequences for the lives and health of the people, especially children, as well as for the environment of the region,

Conscious that the international community should pay due attention to the issue of the human, ecological and socio-economic dimensions of the situation in the Semipalatinsk region,

Recognizing the need to coordinate national and international efforts aimed at the rehabilitation of the health of the affected population and the environment in this region,

Bearing in mind the need for know-how in minimizing and mitigating radiological, health, socio-economic, psychological and environmental problems in the Semipalatinsk region,

Recalling the Almaty Declaration[1] of the Heads of the Central Asian States of 28 February 1997, proclaiming 1998 the Year of Environmental Protection in the region of Central Asia,

1. Stresses the need for greater attention and extra efforts with regard to the Semipalatinsk region and its population;

2. Requests the Secretary-General, in cooperation with relevant Governments, organizations and agencies, to coordinate a study of the humanitarian situation in the Semipalatinsk region in order to assist the Government of Kazakhstan in the formulation of a recommended overall action plan to address the humanitarian, ecological and economic problems and needs of the region;

3. Calls upon the international community to provide assistance in the formulation and implementation of special programmes and projects of treatment and care for the affected population in the Semipalatinsk region;

4. Invites all States, relevant multilateral financial organizations and other entities of the international community, including non-governmental organizations, to share their knowledge and experience in order to contribute to the human and ecological rehabilitation and economic development of the Semipalatinsk region;

5. Calls upon all Member States, relevant organs and organizations of the United Nations system, including the funds and programmes, to participate in the rehabilitation of the health of the affected population and the ecosystem of the Semipalatinsk region;

6. Decides to consider at its fifty-third session the humanitarian situation in the Semipalatinsk region under the item entitled "Strengthening of the coordination of humanitarian and disaster relief assistance of the United Nations, including special economic assistance".

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[1] A/52/112, annex.

UNITED NATIONS

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General Assembly

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A/52/L.61/Rev.1
9 December 1997

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Fifty-second session
Agenda item 20 (b)

STRENGTHENING OF THE COORDINATION OF HUMANITARIAN AND DISASTER RELIEF ASSISTANCE OF THE UNITED NATIONS, INCLUDING SPECIAL ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE: SPECIAL ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE TO INDIVIDUAL COUNTRIES OR REGIONS

Argentina, Austria, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Belgium, Brazil, Denmark, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Mongolia, Morocco, Netherlands, Oman, Panama, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, Spain, Sweden, Tajikistan, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Uzbekistan: revised draft resolution

International cooperation and coordination for the human and ecological rehabilitation and economic development of the Semipalatinsk region of Kazakhstan

The General Assembly,

Recognizing that the Semipalatinsk nuclear testing ground, inherited by Kazakhstan and closed in 1991, has become a matter of serious concern for the people and Government of Kazakhstan with regard to its consequences for the lives and health of the people, especially children, as well as for the environment of the region,

Conscious that the international community should pay due attention to the issue of the human, ecological and socio-economic dimensions of the situation in the Semipalatinsk region,

Recognizing the need to coordinate national and international efforts aimed at the rehabilitation of the health of the affected population and the environment in this region,

Bearing in mind the need for know-how in minimizing and mitigating radiological, health, socio-economic, psychological and environmental problems in the Semipalatinsk region,

Recalling the Almaty Declaration[1] of the Heads of the Central Asian States of 28 February 1997, proclaiming 1998 the Year of Environmental Protection in the region of Central Asia,

1. Stresses the need for greater attention and extra efforts with regard to the Semipalatinsk region and its population;

2. Requests the Secretary-General, in cooperation with interested Governments, and relevant organizations and agencies, to compile a report on the humanitarian situation in the Semipalatinsk region in order to assist the Government of Kazakhstan in the formulation of a recommended overall action plan to address the humanitarian, ecological and economic problems and needs of the region;

3. Urges the international community to provide assistance in the formulation and implementation of special programmes and projects of treatment and care for the affected population in the Semipalatinsk region;

4. Invites all States, relevant multilateral financial organizations and other entities of the international community, including non-governmental organizations, to share their knowledge and experience in order to contribute to the human and ecological rehabilitation and economic development of the Semipalatinsk region;

5. Invites all Member States, relevant organs and organizations of the United Nations system, including the funds and programmes, to participate in the rehabilitation of the health of the affected population and the ecosystem of the Semipalatinsk region;

6. Decides to consider at its fifty-third session the humanitarian situation in the Semipalatinsk region under the item entitled "Strengthening of the coordination of humanitarian and disaster relief assistance of the United Nations, including special economic assistance".

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[1] A/52/112, annex.

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Fifty-second session
Agenda item 20 (b)

STRENGTHENING OF THE COORDINATION OF HUMANITARIAN AND DISASTER RELIEF ASSISTANCE OF THE UNITED NATIONS, INCLUDING SPECIAL ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE: SPECIAL ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE TO INDIVIDUAL COUNTRIES OR REGIONS

Argentina, Austria, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Belgium, Brazil, Denmark, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Mongolia, Morocco, Netherlands, Oman, Panama, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, Spain, Sweden, Tajikistan, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Uzbekistan: revised draft resolution

International cooperation and coordination for the human and ecological rehabilitation and economic development of the Semipalatinsk region of Kazakhstan

Addendum

Add the following countries to the list of sponsors of the draft resolution:

Armenia, Costa Rica, Egypt, France, India, Norway, Pakistan, Portugal and Tunisia

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2 December 1997

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Fifty-second session
Agenda item 37

THE SITUATION IN THE MIDDLE EAST

Norway, Russian Federation and United States of America: draft resolution

Middle East peace process

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 51/29 of 4 December 1996,

Stressing, that the achievement of a comprehensive, just and lasting settlement of the Middle East conflict will constitute a significant contribution to strengthening international peace and security,

Recalling the convening of the Peace Conference on the Middle East at Madrid on 30 October 1991 on the basis of Security Council resolutions 242 (1967) of 22 November 1967 and 338 (1973) of 22 October 1973 and the subsequent bilateral negotiations, as well as the meetings of the multilateral working groups, and noting with satisfaction the broad international support for the peace process,

Noting the continuing positive participation of the United Nations as a full extraregional participant in the work of the multilateral working groups,

Expressing the hope that those working groups will resume their meetings in the context of a revived Middle East peace process,

Bearing in mind the Declaration of Principles on Interim Self-Government Arrangements[1] signed by the Government of the State of Israel and the Palestine Liberation Organization, the representative of the Palestinian people, in Washington, D.C., on 13 September 1993 and the subsequent Agreement on the Gaza

[1] A/48/486-S/26560, annex.

Strip and the Jericho Area[2] signed by the Government of the State of Israel and the Palestine Liberation Organization at Cairo on 4 May 1994, their 29 August 1994 Agreement on the Preparatory Transfer of Powers and Responsibilities, the Protocol of Further Transfer of Powers and Responsibilities signed by the Government of Israel and the Palestine Liberation Organization at Cairo on 27 August 1995, the Israeli-Palestinian Interim Agreement on the West Bank and the Gaza Strip[3] signed by the Government of Israel and the Palestine Liberation Organization in Washington, D.C., on 28 September 1995, and the Protocol Concerning the Redeployment in Hebron, the Note for Record and Agreed Minute signed by the Government of Israel and the Palestine Liberation Organization on 15 January 1997,

Also bearing in mind the Agreement between Israel and Jordan on the Common Agenda, signed in Washington, D.C., on 14 September 1993, the Washington Declaration[4] signed by Jordan and Israel on 25 July 1994 and the Treaty of Peace between the State of Israel and the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan[5] of 26 October 1994,

Aware of the outcomes of the Middle East/North Africa summits and conferences,

Aware also of the difficulties facing the Middle East peace process and the declared commitment of the parties concerned to the process and to the agreements reached,

1. Welcomes the peace process started at Madrid, and supports the agreements reached between the parties;

2. Stresses the importance of, and need for, achieving a comprehensive, just and lasting peace in the Middle East;

3. Expresses its full support for all the achievements of the peace process thus far, which constitute important steps in achieving a comprehensive, just and lasting peace in the Middle East;

4. Urges all parties to fulfil their obligations in good faith and to implement the agreements already reached without delay;

5. Calls upon the parties concerned to refrain from any unilateral actions which would pre-empt the outcome of negotiations;

6. Calls for increased efforts to bring the peace process back on track and calls for the acceleration of negotiations within the Middle East peace

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[2] A/49/180-S/1994/727, annex.

[3] A/51/889-S/1997/357, annex.

[4] A/49/300-S/1994/939, annex.

[5] A/50/73-S/1995/83, enclosure.

process on its agreed basis embodied in Security Council resolutions 242 (1967) and 338 (1973);

7. Stresses the need to surmount the difficulties currently facing the peace process and to achieve rapid progress on all tracks of the Arab-Israeli negotiations within the peace process;

8. Welcomes the results of the Conference to Support Middle East Peace, convened in Washington, D.C., on 1 October 1993, including the establishment of the Ad Hoc Liaison Committee, and the subsequent work of the World Bank Consultative Group, welcomes also the appointment by the Secretary-General of the "United Nations Special Coordinator in the Occupied Territories", and urges Member States to expedite economic, financial and technical assistance to the Palestinian people during the interim period;

9. Calls upon all Member States to extend economic, financial and technical assistance to parties in the region and to render support for the peace process;

10. Considers that an active United Nations role in the Middle East peace process and in assisting in the implementation of the Declaration of Principles can make a positive contribution;

11. Encourages regional development and cooperation in areas where work has begun within the framework of the Madrid Conference.

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Fifty-second session
Agenda item 37

THE SITUATION IN THE MIDDLE EAST

Algeria, Bahrain, Djibouti, Egypt, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates and Yemen: amendments to draft resolution A/52/L.62

1. In preambular paragraph 3, add the following after "22 October 1973": "and 425 (1978) of 19 March 1978".

2. In operative paragraph 4, add the following word between "their" and "obligations": "contractual".

3. In operative paragraph 5, add the following after "any unilateral actions": "on the ground".

4. In operative paragraph 6, add the following after "agreed basis": "including the principle of land for peace, embodied in Security Council resolutions 242 (1967) and 338 (1973)".

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Fifty-second session
Agenda item 18

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DECLARATION ON THE GRANTING OF INDEPENDENCE TO COLONIAL COUNTRIES AND PEOPLES

Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Fiji, Grenada, Indonesia, Papua New Guinea, Saint Lucia and Syrian Arab Republic: draft resolution

The General Assembly,

Having examined the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples,[1]

Recalling its resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, and all its subsequent resolutions concerning the implementation of the Declaration, most recently resolution 51/146 of 13 December 1996, as well as the relevant resolutions of the Security Council,

Recognizing that the eradication of colonialism is one of the priorities of the Organization for the decade that began in 1990,

Deeply conscious of the need to take, speedily, measures to eliminate the last vestiges of colonialism by the year 2000, as called for in its resolution 43/47 of 22 November 1988,

Reiterating its conviction of the need for the elimination of colonialism, as well as of the need for the total eradication of racial discrimination and violations of basic human rights,

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[1] A/52/23 (Parts I-VII); see Official Records of the General Assembly, Fifty-second Session, Supplement No. 23.

Noting with satisfaction the achievements of the Special Committee in contributing to the effective and complete implementation of the Declaration and other relevant resolutions of the United Nations on decolonization,

Stressing the importance of the participation of the administering Powers in the work of the Special Committee,

Noting with satisfaction the cooperation and active participation of some administering Powers in the work of the Special Committee, as well as their continued readiness to receive United Nations visiting missions in the Territories under their administration,

Noting with concern the negative impact that the non-participation of certain administering Powers has had on the work of the Special Committee, depriving it of an important source of information on the Territories under their administration,

Aware of the pressing need of newly independent and emerging States for assistance from the United Nations and its system of organizations in the economic, social and other fields,

Aware also of the pressing need of the remaining Non-Self-Governing Territories, including in particular the small island Territories, for economic, social and other assistance from the United Nations and the organizations within its system,

Taking special note of the fact that the Special Committee held a Caribbean Regional Seminar to Review the Political, Economic and Social Conditions in the small Island Non-Self-Governing Territories at St. John's, Antigua and Barbuda, from 21 to 23 May 1997,[2]

1. Reaffirms its resolution 1514 (XV) and all other resolutions on decolonization, including its resolution 43/47, in which it declared the decade that began in 1990 as the International Decade for the Eradication of Colonialism, and calls upon the administering Powers, in accordance with those resolutions, to take all necessary steps to enable the peoples of the Territories concerned to exercise fully as soon as possible their right to self-determination, including independence;

2. Affirms once again that the continuation of colonialism in any form or manifestation, including economic exploitation, is incompatible with the Charter of the United Nations, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights[3] and the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples;

3. Reaffirms its determination to continue to take all steps necessary to bring about the complete and speedy eradication of colonialism and the faithful observance by all States of the relevant provisions of the Charter, the

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[2] See A/AC.109/2089.

[3] Resolution 217 A (III).

Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights;

4. Affirms once again its support for the aspirations of the peoples under colonial rule to exercise their right to self-determination, including independence;

5. Approves the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples covering its work during 1997, including the programme of work envisaged for 1998;[4]

6. Calls upon all States, in particular the administering Powers, as well as the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, to give effect within their respective spheres of competence to the recommendations of the Special Committee for the implementation of the Declaration and other relevant resolutions of the United Nations;

7. Calls upon the administering Powers to ensure that foreign economic activities in the Non-Self-Governing Territories under their administration are directed to assist the peoples of those Territories in the exercise of their right to self-determination;

8. Takes note of the decision of some of the administering Powers to close or reduce some of the military bases in the Non-Self-Governing Territories;

9. Calls upon the administering Powers to eliminate the remaining military bases in the Non-Self-Governing Territories in compliance with the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly, and urges them not to involve those Territories in any offensive acts or interference against other States;

10. Urges all States, directly and through their action in the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, to provide moral and material assistance to the peoples of colonial Territories, and requests that the administering Powers, in consultation with the Governments of the Territories under their administration, take steps to enlist and make effective use of all possible assistance, on both a bilateral and multilateral basis, in the strengthening of the economies of those Territories;

11. Requests the Special Committee to continue to seek suitable means for the immediate and full implementation of the Declaration and to carry out those actions approved by the General Assembly regarding the International Decade for the Eradication of Colonialism in all Territories that have not yet exercised their right to self-determination, including independence, and in particular:

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[4] A/52/23 (Part I), chap. I, sect. J; see Official Records of the General Assembly, Fifty-second Session, Supplement No. 23.

(a) To formulate specific proposals for the elimination of the remaining manifestations of colonialism and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its fifty-third session;

(b) To continue to examine the implementation by Member States of resolution 1514 (XV) and other relevant resolutions on decolonization;

(c) To continue to pay special attention to the small Territories, in particular through the dispatch of regular visiting missions, and to recommend to the General Assembly the most suitable steps to be taken to enable the populations of those Territories to exercise their right to self-determination and independence;

(d) To take all necessary steps to enlist worldwide support among Governments, as well as national and international organizations, for the achievement of the objectives of the Declaration and the implementation of the relevant resolutions of the United Nations;

12. Calls upon the administering Powers to continue to cooperate with the Special Committee in the discharge of its mandate and to receive visiting missions to the Territories to secure first-hand information and to ascertain the wishes and aspirations of their inhabitants;

13. Also calls upon the administering Powers that have not participated in the work of the Special Committee to do so at its 1998 session;

14. Requests the Secretary-General, the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to provide economic, social and other assistance to the Non-Self-Governing Territories and to continue to do so, as appropriate, after they exercise their right to self-determination, including independence;

15. Welcomes the decision of the Secretary-General to maintain the Decolonization Unit with all its functions in the Department of Political Affairs and to avail it of all the resources in conformity with the medium-term plan for the period 1998-2001, and urges its speedy implementation;

16. Requests the Secretary-General to provide the Special Committee with the facilities and services required for the implementation of the present resolution, as well as of the other resolutions and decisions on decolonization adopted by the General Assembly and the Special Committee.

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Agenda item 18

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DECLARATION ON THE GRANTING OF INDEPENDENCE TO COLONIAL COUNTRIES AND PEOPLES

Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Fiji, Grenada, Indonesia, Papua New Guinea, Saint Lucia and Syrian Arab Republic: draft resolution

Addendum

Add the following countries to the list of sponsors of the draft resolution:

Mali and Trinidad and Tobago

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Fifty-second session
Agenda item 44

THE SITUATION OF DEMOCRACY AND HUMAN RIGHTS IN HAITI

Argentina, Canada, Chile, France, Haiti, United States of America and Venezuela: draft resolution

The General Assembly,

Having considered the item entitled "The situation of democracy and human rights in Haiti",

Recalling all its relevant resolutions, as well as those adopted on the question by the Security Council, the Economic and Social Council and the Commission on Human Rights,

Taking note of Security Council resolution 1141 (1997) of 28 November 1997, in which the Council decided to establish the United Nations Civilian Police Mission in Haiti,

Taking note also of the relevant resolutions adopted on the question by the Organization of American States,

Reaffirming that the goal of the international community remains the full observance of human rights and fundamental freedoms and the promotion of social and economic development in Haiti,

Paying tribute to the Haitian people in their ongoing quest for strong and lasting democracy, justice and economic prosperity,

Reaffirming also its support for the people and the Government of Haiti and their efforts to advance democracy, respect for human rights and the reconstruction of Haiti,

Taking note of the postponement of the second round of partial elections, and expressing the hope that the Haitian people will shortly be able to once again express themselves through free and fair elections,

Strongly supporting the continuing leadership of the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Secretary-General of the Organization of American States in the efforts of the international community in furthering political progress in Haiti,

Welcoming the continued efforts by States to provide humanitarian assistance and technical cooperation to the people of Haiti,

Supporting fully the contributions of the International Civilian Mission to Haiti, its Executive Director and staff, and of the United Nations Transition Mission in Haiti in the establishment of a climate of freedom and tolerance propitious to the full observance of human rights and the full restoration of the constitutional democracy of Haiti,

Encouraging the cooperation between the International Civilian Mission and the United Nations Civilian Police Mission in Haiti and others participating in institution-building, including police training activities,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on the situation of democracy and human rights in Haiti,[1] and the request from the President of the Republic of Haiti to the Secretary-General of the United Nations contained in the annex thereto,

Stressing the importance of continuing improvement in the situation of human rights in Haiti, and welcoming the policy statements by Haitian authorities that the Government of Haiti remains committed to upholding human rights and improving accountability,

1. Welcomes the recommendation of the Secretary-General contained in his report to renew the mandate of the joint participation of the United Nations with the Organization of American States in the International Civilian Mission to Haiti, with the tasks of:

(a) Providing technical assistance at the request of the Government of Haiti in the field of institution-building, such as the training of the police and support for efforts towards judicial reform and the establishment of an impartial judiciary;

(b) Supporting the development of a programme for the promotion and protection of human rights, in order to further the establishment of a climate of freedom and tolerance propitious to the consolidation of long-term constitutional democracy in Haiti and to contribute to the strengthening of democratic institutions;

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[1] A/52/687.

(c) Verifying full observance by Haiti of human rights and fundamental freedoms;

2. Decides to authorize, on the basis of the above recommendation, the renewal of the mandate of the United Nations component of the International Civilian Mission to Haiti until 31 December 1998, according to the terms of reference and modalities under which the Mission is operating;

3. Requests the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at least two reports on the implementation of the present resolution and, in the case of the last such report, on the ways in which the international community can continue to assist with the tasks set out in paragraph 1 above;

4. Reaffirms once again the commitment of the international community to continue its technical, economic and financial cooperation with Haiti in support of its economic and social development efforts and in order to strengthen Haitian institutions responsible for dispensing justice and guaranteeing democracy, respect for human rights, political stability and economic development;

5. Requests the Secretary-General to continue to coordinate the efforts of the United Nations system in providing humanitarian aid and contributing to the development of Haiti;

6. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its fifty-third session the item entitled "The situation of democracy and human rights in Haiti".

UNITED
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ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Fifty-second session
Agenda item 44

THE SITUATION OF DEMOCRACY AND HUMAN RIGHTS IN HAITI

Argentina, Canada, Chile, France, Haiti, United States of America and Venezuela: draft resolution

Addendum

Add the following countries to the list of sponsors of the draft resolution:

Antigua and Barbuda, Austria, Barbados, Belgium, Belize, Bolivia, Brazil, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Finland, Germany, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guyana, Honduras, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Nicaragua, Norway, Panama, Portugal, Russian Federation, Spain, Suriname, Sweden, Trinidad and Tobago and United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

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Fifty-second session
Agenda item 12

REPORT OF THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

Denmark: draft resolution

United Nations International Day in Support of Victims of Torture

The General Assembly,

Recalling Economic and Social Council decision 1997/251 of 22 July 1997, in preparing for the fiftieth anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,

Decides to proclaim 26 June United Nations International Day in Support of Victims of Torture, with a view to the total eradication of torture and the effective functioning of the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, which entered into force on 26 June 1987.

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Fifty-second session
Agenda item 47

THE SITUATION IN BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

Egypt, Indonesia, Jordan, Malaysia, Morocco, Pakistan, Saudi Arabia, Slovenia and Turkey: draft resolution

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 46/242 of 25 August 1992, 47/1 of 22 September 1992, 47/121 of 18 December 1992, 48/88 of 20 December 1993, 49/10 of 3 November 1994 and 51/203 of 17 December 1996 and all relevant resolutions of the Security Council regarding the situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina,

Reaffirming its support for the independence, sovereignty, legal continuity and territorial integrity of Bosnia and Herzegovina, within its internationally recognized borders,

Also reaffirming its support for the constitutional rights of the three constituent peoples and others in Bosnia and Herzegovina as a single multi-ethnic country,

Welcoming the General Framework Agreement for Peace in Bosnia and Herzegovina and the annexes thereto (collectively the "Peace Agreement"),[1] signed in Paris on 14 December 1995,

Also welcoming the efforts for the respect, promotion and protection of human rights in all of Bosnia and Herzegovina and for the functioning of the common institutions of Bosnia and Herzegovina, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Peace Agreement,

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[1] See A/50/790-S/1995/999.

Supporting those institutions and organizations of Bosnia and Herzegovina which are engaged in the implementation of the Peace Agreement and the process of reconciliation and reintegration,

Concerned by the continuing obstructions faced by refugees and displaced persons wishing to return to their homes, emphasizing the need for all parties and the relevant States and international organizations to create the conditions necessary to facilitate return, and stressing the need for a regional approach to the issue of refugees and displaced persons,

Expressing support for the efforts of the Coalition for Return in facilitating the objectives of annex 7 to the Peace Agreement,

Having considered the fourth annual report of the International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia since 1991,[2] noting the varying degrees of cooperation and compliance described therein, and stressing the importance and urgency of the work of the International Tribunal as an element of the process of reconciliation in Bosnia and Herzegovina and in the region as a whole,

Noting also that the conclusions of the Bonn Peace Implementation Conference, held on 9 and 10 December 1997, state that all persons indicted for war crimes must be handed over to the International Tribunal for justice to be dispensed impartially, under the terms of the Peace Agreement and Security Council resolutions, and draw particular attention to the failure to carry out that obligation by the authorities of Republika Srpska and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia,

Supporting fully the efforts of the International Tribunal aimed at the prosecution of persons responsible for serious violations of international humanitarian law committed in the territory of the former Yugoslavia since 1991, demanding that States and parties to the Peace Agreement meet their obligations to cooperate fully with the Tribunal, as required by Security Council resolutions 827 (1993) of 25 May 1993 and 1022 (1995) of 22 November 1995, including with respect to surrendering persons sought by the Tribunal, and welcoming the efforts to secure compliance with the orders of the Tribunal consistent with the Security Council mandate,

Welcoming the mutual recognition among all the successor States to the former Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia within their internationally recognized borders, and stressing the importance of full normalization of relations, including the immediate establishment of diplomatic relations, among those States, in accordance with the Peace Agreement, and the settlement of issues relating to the succession of the States,

Stressing the importance of full respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms for the success of the peace efforts for the region, and calling upon

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[2] See A/52/375-S/1997/729.

the Governments and the authorities in the region, as well as relevant international organizations, to facilitate such full respect,

Noting that democratization in the region will enhance the prospects for a lasting peace and help to guarantee full respect for human rights in Bosnia and Herzegovina and in the region,

Welcoming the holding of elections throughout Bosnia and Herzegovina under the supervision of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe on 13 and 14 September 1997 for municipal or local governments, and calling for full implementation of the results by the deadline of 31 December 1997,

Noting the positive impact of the three previous pledging conferences, held respectively on 21 December 1995, 13 and 14 April 1996 and 25 July 1997 and chaired by the World Bank and the European Union, on the peace process and reintegration of the country as well as the reconstruction effort, stressing the importance and urgency of providing the pledged financial assistance and technical cooperation in reconstruction efforts and the role of economic revitalization in the process of reconciliation, in the improvement of living conditions and in the maintenance of a durable peace in Bosnia and Herzegovina and in the region,

Stressing that the provision of reconstruction aid and financial assistance is conditional upon the parties' meeting their obligations under the Peace Agreement,

Welcoming in particular the important efforts of the European Union, bilateral and other donors to provide humanitarian and economic assistance for reconstruction,

Underlining that the full, comprehensive and consistent implementation of the Peace Agreement is vital for the maintenance of international peace and security,

1. Expresses its full support for the General Framework Agreement for Peace in Bosnia and Herzegovina and the annexes thereto (collectively the "Peace Agreement"),[1] which constitutes the key mechanism for the achievement of a durable and just peace in Bosnia and Herzegovina, leading to stability and cooperation in the region and the reintegration of Bosnia and Herzegovina at all levels;

2. Welcomes the successful implementation of certain aspects of the Peace Agreement, including the establishment of a lasting cessation of hostilities, and the successful holding of municipal elections on 13 and 14 September 1997 throughout Bosnia and Herzegovina;

3. Reiterates its demand for the full, comprehensive and consistent implementation of the General Framework Agreement for Peace in Bosnia and Herzegovina;

4. Supports fully the coordinated efforts of the High Representative in the implementation of the peace process in Bosnia and Herzegovina, in accordance

with the Peace Agreement, and calls upon all parties to cooperate fully and in good faith with him;

5. Welcomes the conclusions of the Peace Implementation Conference held in Bonn on 9 and 10 December 1997, and calls upon all parties as signatories to the Peace Agreement and others concerned to implement fully those conclusions and to continue to work for a peaceful, reintegrated and stable Bosnia and Herzegovina, in accordance with the Peace Agreement;

6. Also welcomes the conclusions of the Ministerial Meeting of the Steering Board of the Peace Implementation Council, held at Sintra, Portugal, on 30 May 1997,[3] and demands their full implementation;

7. Calls upon all parties to cooperate fully, and in good faith, in ensuring the substantial functioning of all of the common institutions of Bosnia and Herzegovina in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Peace Agreement, and urges the relevant international organizations to continue to provide assistance to meet the infrastructural needs of the new common institutions of Bosnia and Herzegovina;

8. Recognizes that responsibility for consolidating the peace lies primarily with the authorities of Bosnia and Herzegovina, as was confirmed in particular in the joint declaration adopted at Geneva on 14 August 1996;

9. Also recognizes that the role of the international community remains essential, and welcomes the readiness of the international community to continue its efforts;

10. Underlines that the assistance provided by the international community remains strictly conditional upon compliance with the Peace Agreement and subsequent obligations;

11. Welcomes the vital contribution of the multinational Stabilization Force in providing a secure environment for the implementation of civilian aspects of the Peace Agreement, and calls upon all parties to cooperate fully with it;

12. Welcomes the conclusions of the Bonn Peace Implementation Conference that there is an emerging consensus on the need for an international military presence to continue beyond June 1998, considering it indispensable for the maintenance of the stable security environment necessary for the implementation of civilian aspects of the Peace Agreement;

13. Expresses its full support for the efforts of the United Nations International Police Task Force in carrying out its mandate and calls for the fullest cooperation by all parties in this regard;

14. Stresses the importance of the full, comprehensive and consistent implementation of the Peace Agreement, including cooperation and compliance with

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[3] S/1997/434, annex.

the International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia since 1991, the establishment of the necessary conditions for the voluntary return of refugees and displaced persons, and the establishment of the necessary conditions for freedom of movement;

15. Urges all the parties to implement fully and without delay the results of recent municipal elections in all municipalities of Bosnia and Herzegovina, in particular through the constitution of councils, and to establish functioning municipal assemblies that reflect the election results, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Peace Agreement;

16. Underlines the importance of establishing, strengthening and expanding throughout all of Bosnia and Herzegovina free and pluralistic media;

17. Insists upon the need to deliver all indictees to the International Tribunal for trial, notes that the Tribunal has the authority to address individual responsibility for the perpetration of the crime of genocide, crimes against humanity and other serious violations of international humanitarian law committed, including in Bosnia and Herzegovina, and underlines the obligation of all the parties to arrest and surrender to the Tribunal all indicted persons in territories under their control, and to otherwise fully comply with the orders of the Tribunal and to cooperate with the work of the Tribunal, including with exhumations and other investigative acts, in accordance with article 29 of the statute of the Tribunal, with all relevant Security Council resolutions and in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Peace Agreement and its annexes, in particular the Constitution of Bosnia and Herzegovina;

18. Urges Member States, taking into account the orders and requests of the International Tribunal, to offer the Tribunal their full support, including financial support, in order to ensure the completion of the Tribunal's purpose, and to carry out their obligations under the statute of the Tribunal and all relevant Security Council resolutions;

19. Reaffirms once again the right of refugees and displaced persons to return voluntarily to their homes of origin in accordance with the Peace Agreement, in particular annex 7 to the Agreement, and the realization of same in cooperation with the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and host countries, calls upon all parties to establish immediately the conditions necessary for the return of refugees and displaced persons to their homes and for the freedom of movement and communication of all the citizens of Bosnia and Herzegovina, and upon the relevant international organizations to enhance the conditions to facilitate return, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Peace Agreement and its annexes, in particular the Constitution of Bosnia and Herzegovina, and welcomes continued and new efforts by the United Nations agencies, the European Union, bilateral and other donors and non-governmental organizations to establish and implement projects designed to facilitate the voluntary and orderly return of refugees and displaced persons to all regions of Bosnia and Herzegovina, including projects which would help create a safe and secure environment with increased economic opportunity;

20. Encourages the acceleration of the return of refugees and displaced persons, including to areas where they would be in the ethnic minority, strongly condemns all acts of intimidation, violence and killings, including those acts designed to discourage the voluntary return of refugees and displaced persons, and demands that such acts be investigated and prosecuted;

21. Reaffirms once again its support for the principle that all statements and commitments made under duress, particularly those regarding land and property, are wholly null and void, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Peace Agreement, and supports the effective engagement of the Commission for Real Property Claims of Displaced Persons and Refugees, in compliance with its mandate;

22. Calls for the repeal of all property laws which prevent pre-war residents from returning to their homes, and for ensuring the passage of non-discriminatory legislation;

23. Emphasizes the importance of economic revitalization and reconstruction for the successful consolidation of the peace process in Bosnia and Herzegovina;

24. Stresses that the obligation to cooperate fully with the Supervisor for Brcko and his decisions is an essential obligation for both of the Entities and notes that the conclusions of the Bonn Peace Implementation Conference state that the outcome of the Arbitration Award in March 1998 will be significantly affected by the degree of compliance shown by the parties;

25. Welcomes the notable progress in the implementation of articles II and IV of the Agreement on Regional Stabilization and the successful completion of declared reduction liabilities under the article IV agreement, and urges all parties to continue to pursue the full implementation of their obligations;

26. Stresses the need for timely information about the level of cooperation and compliance with the International Tribunal and its orders, the status and programme for the return of refugees and displaced persons to and within Bosnia and Herzegovina, and the status and implementation of the Agreement on Subregional Arms Control;

27. Commends the efforts of the international community, including the Council of Europe, the European Union, the European Community Monitoring Mission, the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development, the International Committee of the Red Cross, the International Monetary Fund, the Islamic Development Bank, the multinational Stabilization Force, non-governmental organizations, the Organization of the Islamic Conference, the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe, the Peace Implementation Council and the World Bank, in their roles in the implementation of the Peace Agreement;

28. Commends, in particular, the efforts of the International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia since 1991, the Office of the High Representative, the Office of the Special Rapporteur for Human Rights of the Commission on Human Rights, the Office of the United Nations

High Commissioner for Refugees, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, the United Nations International Police Task Force, the United Nations Mission in Bosnia and Herzegovina, the United Nations Development Programme and the other United Nations agencies in the peace process, and encourages their further engagement in the peace process in Bosnia and Herzegovina;

29. Decides to include in the provisional agenda at its fifty-third session the item entitled "The situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina".

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Fifty-second session
Agenda item 47

THE SITUATION IN BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

Czech Republic, Egypt, Indonesia, Jordan, Malaysia, Morocco, Pakistan, Saudi Arabia, Slovenia and Turkey: revised draft resolution

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 46/242 of 25 August 1992, 47/1 of 22 September 1992, 47/121 of 18 December 1992, 48/88 of 20 December 1993, 49/10 of 3 November 1994 and 51/203 of 17 December 1996 and all relevant resolutions of the Security Council regarding the situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina,

Reaffirming its support for the independence, sovereignty, legal continuity and territorial integrity of Bosnia and Herzegovina, within its internationally recognized borders,

Also reaffirming its support for the constitutional rights of the three constituent peoples and others in Bosnia and Herzegovina as a united country consisting of two multi-ethnic entities,

Welcoming the General Framework Agreement for Peace in Bosnia and Herzegovina and the annexes thereto (collectively the "Peace Agreement"),[1] signed in Paris on 14 December 1995,

Also welcoming the efforts for the respect, promotion and protection of human rights in all of Bosnia and Herzegovina and for the functioning of the common institutions of Bosnia and Herzegovina, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Peace Agreement,

[1] See A/50/790-S/1995/999.

Supporting those institutions and organizations of Bosnia and Herzegovina which are engaged in the implementation of the Peace Agreement and the process of reconciliation and reintegration,

Concerned by the continuing obstructions faced by refugees and displaced persons wishing to return to their homes, emphasizing the need for all parties and the relevant States and international organizations to create the conditions necessary to facilitate return, and stressing the need for a regional approach to the issue of refugees and displaced persons,

Expressing support for the efforts of the Coalition for Return in facilitating the objectives of annex 7 to the Peace Agreement,

Having considered the fourth annual report of the International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia since 1991,[2] noting the varying degrees of cooperation and compliance described therein, and stressing the importance and urgency of the work of the International Tribunal as an element of the process of reconciliation in Bosnia and Herzegovina and in the region as a whole,

Noting that the conclusions of the Peace Implementation Conference held at Bonn on 9 and 10 December 1997, state that all persons indicted for war crimes must be handed over to the International Tribunal for justice to be dispensed impartially, under the terms of the Peace Agreement and Security Council resolutions, and that they draw particular attention to the failure to carry out that obligation by the authorities of Republika Srpska and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia,

Supporting fully the efforts of the International Tribunal aimed at the prosecution of persons responsible for serious violations of international humanitarian law committed in the territory of the former Yugoslavia since 1991, demanding that States and parties to the Peace Agreement meet their obligations to cooperate fully with the Tribunal, as required by Security Council resolutions 827 (1993) of 25 May 1993 and 1022 (1995) of 22 November 1995, including with respect to surrendering persons sought by the Tribunal, and welcoming the efforts to secure compliance with the orders of the Tribunal, consistent with the Security Council mandate,

Welcoming the mutual recognition among all the successor States to the former Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia within their internationally recognized borders, and stressing the importance of full normalization of relations, including the unconditional establishment of diplomatic relations, among those States, in accordance with the Peace Agreement, and the settlement of issues relating to the succession of the States,

Stressing the importance of full respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms for the success of the peace efforts for the region, and calling upon

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[2] See A/52/375-S/1997/729.

the Governments and the authorities in the region, as well as relevant international organizations, to facilitate such full respect,

Noting that democratization in the region will enhance the prospects for a lasting peace and help to guarantee full respect for human rights in Bosnia and Herzegovina and in the region,

Welcoming the holding of elections throughout Bosnia and Herzegovina under the supervision of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe on 13 and 14 September 1997 for municipal or local governments, and calling for full implementation of the results by the deadline of 31 December 1997,

Noting the positive impact of the three previous pledging conferences, held respectively on 21 December 1995, 13 and 14 April 1996 and 25 July 1997 and chaired by the World Bank and the European Union, on the peace process and reintegration of the country as well as the reconstruction effort, stressing the importance and urgency of providing the pledged financial assistance and technical cooperation in reconstruction efforts and the role of economic revitalization in the process of reconciliation, in the improvement of living conditions and in the maintenance of a durable peace in Bosnia and Herzegovina and in the region,

Stressing that the provision of reconstruction aid and financial assistance is conditional upon the parties' meeting their obligations under the Peace Agreement,

Welcoming in particular the important efforts of the European Union and bilateral and other donors to provide humanitarian and economic assistance for reconstruction,

Underlining that the full, comprehensive and consistent implementation of the Peace Agreement is vital for the maintenance of international peace and security,

1. Expresses its full support for the General Framework Agreement for Peace in Bosnia and Herzegovina and the annexes thereto (collectively the "Peace Agreement"),[1] which constitutes the key mechanism for the achievement of a durable and just peace in Bosnia and Herzegovina, leading to stability and cooperation in the region and the reintegration of Bosnia and Herzegovina at all levels;

2. Welcomes the successful implementation of certain aspects of the Peace Agreement, including the establishment of a lasting cessation of hostilities, and the successful holding of municipal elections on 13 and 14 September 1997 throughout Bosnia and Herzegovina;

3. Reiterates its demand for the full, comprehensive and consistent implementation of the Peace Agreement;

4. Supports fully the coordinated efforts of the High Representative in the implementation of the peace process in Bosnia and Herzegovina, in accordance

with the Peace Agreement, and calls upon all parties to cooperate fully and in good faith with him;

5. Welcomes the conclusions of the Peace Implementation Conference held at Bonn on 9 and 10 December 1997, and calls upon all parties as signatories to the Peace Agreement and others concerned to implement fully those conclusions and to continue to work for a peaceful, reintegrated and stable Bosnia and Herzegovina, in accordance with the Peace Agreement;

6. Also welcomes the conclusions of the Ministerial Meeting of the Steering Board of the Peace Implementation Council, held at Sintra, Portugal, on 30 May 1997,[3] and demands their full implementation;

7. Calls upon all parties to cooperate fully, and in good faith, in ensuring the substantial functioning of all of the common institutions of Bosnia and Herzegovina in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Peace Agreement, and urges the relevant international organizations to continue to provide assistance to meet the infrastructural needs of the new common institutions of Bosnia and Herzegovina;

8. Recognizes that responsibility for consolidating the peace lies primarily with the authorities of Bosnia and Herzegovina, as was confirmed in particular in the joint declaration adopted at Geneva on 14 August 1996;

9. Also recognizes that the role of the international community remains essential, and welcomes the readiness of the international community to continue its efforts;

10. Underlines that the assistance provided by the international community remains strictly conditional upon compliance with the Peace Agreement and subsequent obligations;

11. Welcomes the vital contribution of the multinational Stabilization Force in providing a secure environment for the implementation of civilian aspects of the Peace Agreement, and calls upon all parties to cooperate fully with it;

12. Also welcomes the conclusion of the Bonn Peace Implementation Conference that there is an emerging consensus on the need for an international military presence to continue beyond June 1998, considering it indispensable for the maintenance of the stable security environment necessary for the implementation of civilian aspects of the Peace Agreement;

13. Expresses its full support for the efforts of the United Nations International Police Task Force in carrying out its mandate, and calls for the fullest cooperation by all parties in this regard;

14. Stresses the importance of the full, comprehensive and consistent implementation of the Peace Agreement, including cooperation and compliance with

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[3] S/1997/434, annex.

the International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia since 1991, the establishment of the necessary conditions for the voluntary return of refugees and displaced persons, and the establishment of the necessary conditions for freedom of movement;

15. Urges all the parties to implement fully and without delay the results of recent municipal elections in all municipalities of Bosnia and Herzegovina, in particular through the constitution of councils, and to establish functioning municipal assemblies that reflect the election results, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Peace Agreement;

16. Underlines the importance of establishing, strengthening and expanding throughout all of Bosnia and Herzegovina free and pluralistic media;

17. Insists upon the need to surrender all indictees to the International Tribunal for trial, notes that the Tribunal has the authority to address individual responsibility for the perpetration of the crime of genocide, crimes against humanity and other serious violations of international humanitarian law committed, including in Bosnia and Herzegovina, and underlines the obligation of all the parties to hand over to the Tribunal all indicted persons in territories under their control, and otherwise fully to comply with the orders of the Tribunal and to cooperate with the work of the Tribunal, including with exhumations and other investigative acts, in accordance with article 29 of the Statute of the Tribunal, with all relevant Security Council resolutions and in accordance with the relevant provisions of the General Framework Agreement and its annexes, in particular the Constitution of Bosnia and Herzegovina;

18. Urges Member States, taking into account the orders and requests of the International Tribunal, to offer the Tribunal their full support, including financial support, in order to ensure the completion of the Tribunal's purpose, and to carry out their obligations under the Statute of the Tribunal and all relevant Security Council resolutions;

19. Reaffirms once again the right of refugees and displaced persons to return voluntarily to their homes of origin in accordance with the General Framework Agreement, in particular annex 7 to the Agreement, and the realization of the same in cooperation with the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and host countries, calls upon all parties to establish immediately the conditions necessary for the return of refugees and displaced persons to their homes and for the freedom of movement and communication of all the citizens of Bosnia and Herzegovina, and upon the relevant international organizations to enhance the conditions to facilitate return, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the General Framework Agreement and its annexes, in particular the Constitution of Bosnia and Herzegovina, and welcomes continued and new efforts by the United Nations agencies, the European Union, bilateral and other donors and non-governmental organizations to establish and implement projects designed to facilitate the voluntary and orderly return of refugees and displaced persons to all regions of Bosnia and Herzegovina, including projects that would help create a safe and secure environment with increased economic opportunity;

20. Encourages the acceleration of the peaceful, orderly and phased return of refugees and displaced persons, including to areas where they would be in the ethnic minority, strongly condemns all acts of intimidation, violence and killings, including those acts designed to discourage the voluntary return of refugees and displaced persons, and demands that such acts be investigated and prosecuted;

21. Reaffirms once again its support for the principle that all statements and commitments made under duress, in particular those regarding land and property, are wholly null and void, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Peace Agreement, and supports the effective engagement of the Commission for Real Property Claims of Displaced Persons and Refugees, in compliance with its mandate;

22. Calls for the repeal of all property laws that prevent pre-war residents from returning to their homes and for ensuring the passage of non-discriminatory legislation;

23. Emphasizes the importance of economic revitalization and reconstruction for the successful consolidation of the peace process in Bosnia and Herzegovina;

24. Stresses that the obligation to cooperate fully with the Supervisor for Brčko and his decisions is an essential obligation for both of the entities, and notes that the conclusions of the Bonn Peace Implementation Conference state that the outcome of the Arbitration Award in March 1998 will be significantly affected by the degree of compliance shown by the parties;

25. Welcomes the notable progress in the implementation of articles II and IV of the Agreement on Regional Stabilization and the successful completion of declared reduction liabilities under the article IV agreement, and urges all parties to continue to pursue the full implementation of their obligations;

26. Stresses the need for timely information about the level of cooperation and compliance with the International Tribunal and its orders, the status and programme for the return of refugees and displaced persons to and within Bosnia and Herzegovina, and the status and implementation of the Agreement on Subregional Arms Control;

27. Commends the efforts of the international community, including the Council of Europe, the European Union, the European Community Monitoring Mission, the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development, the International Committee of the Red Cross, the International Monetary Fund, the Islamic Development Bank, the multinational Stabilization Force, non-governmental organizations, the Organization of the Islamic Conference, the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe, the Peace Implementation Council and the World Bank, in their roles in the implementation of the Peace Agreement;

28. Also commends, in particular, the efforts of the International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia since 1991, the Office of the High Representative, the Office of the

Special Rapporteur for Human Rights of the Commission on Human Rights, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, the United Nations International Police Task Force, the United Nations Mission in Bosnia and Herzegovina, the United Nations Development Programme and the other United Nations agencies in the peace process, and encourages their further engagement in the peace process in Bosnia and Herzegovina;

29. Decides to include in the provisional agenda at its fifty-third session the item entitled "The situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina".

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THE SITUATION IN BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

Czech Republic, Egypt, Indonesia, Jordan, Malaysia, Morocco, Pakistan, Saudi Arabia, Slovenia and Turkey: revised draft resolution

Addendum

Add the following countries to the list of sponsors of the draft resolution:

Albania, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bangladesh, Hungary, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Kuwait, Liechtenstein, Netherlands, Senegal, Singapore and Tunisia

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